

## KEMPER COUNTY.

J. T. GEWIN, Correspondent.

"Who the cause of right would yield,  
Who would cast away his shield,  
Who would leave the battle field  
Let him barely go."

"Right forever upon the scaffold,  
Wrong forever upon the throne."

For nearly nineteen centuries the christian world has gathered its inspiration, its power and its influence from the crucifixion on calvary, and yet the lowly Nazarine who perished there had not a friend upon earth but was taunted, mocked and jeered at by the contemptible promiscuous crowd, who was governed and controlled by their ecclesiastical leaders. Down the long weary years since there have come the echo of the scuffs of the vile much forever led on against all reformers by the political trickster and demagogue.

The Democrats of this county first defeated three worthy one legged veterans in their primaries and then made unbecoming war upon a gallant, brave and chivalrous hero in the Populist ranks. There is a suspicion in some people's minds that these fellows did not do much in the late war and that some of their anxiety were hung by Capt. Snipes and Heth for being traitors.

Who would not be a Democrat especially when he can point with so much pride to his illustrious leaders? For instance there was the gallant Polk of Tennessee, with a slight shortage only in his final settlement. Then honest Joe Vincent, a model churchman who went to Mexico for his health and returned home at the expense of his State. The upright Fife of Kentucky who left on a pleasure tour and has never been heard from since. The knightly Major Burk of Louisiana who is saving his life away in Honduras to reimburse a depleted State treasury in New Orleans. The innocent and beloved Hemingway who is a fit of "abstraction" mislaid a trifle over 315 thousand dollars of the people's tax money and can't for the life of him recall just where he placed it. Then there are old Pete Turney and Bill Oates that stole the governorships of their respective states and are as "thick as thieves" on general principles. But why catalogue these worthless when it has been stated that ten men have suffered death by violence under a Democratic State administration to one under Republican rule and that the former has been able to pay out of the treasury more than one hundred millions of dollars where the latter ever paid out a dollar. We have never had any disposition to defend Republicanism in the South but we are honest enough to tell the truth on the devil and at the same time to give him proper credit.

Gen. George in his Winona speech stated that the national bankers "by their devices were enabled to draw interest on not only all the money they owned, but on all every body else owned, and not only this, but on about three times as much money as all the money in the country, or to be exact, they draw interest on \$2.70 for every dollar in circulation in the United States." He says further on 900 millions of dollars they draw interest equal to all the gold money in the world. There are about \$5,050,000,000 of gold in the world according to Senator Vance's estimates. Now the most obtuse intellect can see at a glance the enormous tax the "producing classes" are paying to these government favorites. Is there any wonder that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer as the years glide by? Is there any wonder that personal property, according to the assessment rolls, have shrunk right here in Kemper county, 42 thousand dollars within 12 months? Gen. George failed to mention that this robbery and spoliation by the national banks were fastened and fixed upon us by Democratic votes and that it only grew worse under an administration purely democratic. Yet such is the truth and no man dare deny it.

We wish to say, that for any man to patiently submit to a wrong which he has the power to redress, fastens upon him the conviction of self-abasement and makes him participate criminally to the wrong so perpetrated. To continue by your vote a national banking system, that robs and plunders every man, woman and child of a sum equal to \$295 is a stupendous fraud and theft of the "producing classes," is the rankest kind of partisanship and contains not an iota of patriotism. Gen. George admits that this sort of legislation has transferred one-half of all the wealth of the nation into the hands of 26,000 persons. It has created a vast army of troops composed of millions of homeless wanderers who from poverty and want, misery and despair are ready to muster under the red flag of communism and destroy the fairest fabric of government ever instituted by man. Before you turn from your door this vagabond class and curse and lazy wretch, please ask yourself have your vote and influence contributed to this result? What are you and your party doing to raise and elevate the producing classes. Have you a

clear conscience before God and man and dare you answer this question in the interest of justice, truth and right on Nov. 5th?

## Rascality Practiced all Over the State.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Nov. 10, '95.

Capt. Frank Burkin.

Dear Sir:—I was one of the managers of the election at my box (Box) and challenged votes on the ground that they could neither read nor interpret any section of the State constitution, although they were registered. The other managers refused to go into the question and allowed them to vote, because (as I think) such action on our part would be a verdict against the registrar. I had the opinion of the Attorney General authorizing us to go into the question, and I felt that my oath compelled me to do so, I accordingly submitted the constitution to the parties, who acknowledged that they could not read, I then requested them to select any section, and they not complying, I read the first section and it was candidly admitted they did not understand its meaning. I thereupon protested against their being allowed to vote, but was overruled. I reported the facts to the election commissioners, stating that I thought the box ought to be thrown out, but as I have no doubt, the same was the case all over the country.

Now, while I am independent in politics I desire to see the educational qualification strictly enforced, and I feel sure had you been elected great stress would have been laid on the fact that it was not. I feel that we are cursed with partisanship in Miss., and propose to advance any white party that bids fair to be able to cope with the only rule the State has ever had since the war, barring perhaps a few years foreign domination, whether I like the platform or not, for what is a platform but ramming, while Democratic reformances, have to say the least been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Captain who was in Congress from Miss. 1878? They must have been Republicans goldbugs or else those who could be "supremely" isolated against, and if the latter, it seems the silver people themselves ought to demand a new leadership.

Again how can Democrats follow subordinate leaders, who refuse to follow the chief? If parties are to administer the government I desire one that can do so on a cash basis. The Republican party did so by high tariff taxes, the Democratic party administered the government by borrowing money. Of the two systems this is the worst. It could not avoid it, or it would not. If the former it is a lie, if the latter it is a lie.

What the Democratic party mostly stands in need of, and of course in Miss. as elsewhere, is a new set of leaders, the old set being unable to think on modern lines, not having thought on any since 1860 or thereabouts.

By making a distinction between the Democratic people and the Democratic party, I feel that had you been elected the Democratic party would not have allowed you to take your seat, for I can't believe them better here than in Tennessee and as some think in Alabama. Four years from now there may be new alignments, but it ought to be well remembered that at this election the educational qualification was a nullity.

Very Respectfully,

D. P. MYERS.

If to be free is to live in a country (the United States) where you are in mortal dread of the press and the police, where you are heartily ashamed of having any one connected with you engaged in politics, where corruption reigns in every department of the government and municipalities, where the only aristocracy is that of wealth and not of honor, and where the liberal professions are all counted lower than Wall street; where in effect, men are the veritable slaves of greed and gain—why, give me the old-fashioned slavery of the old country and the domination of some recognized house which is at least the fountain of honor.—Ka.



I will give you a bargain in flour, meal, lard, coffee, sugar and tobacco, this week. Ward Damon.

## ANIMAL VISION.

Long Sight Not a Common Property Among Birds.

The Great Gray Shrike Has Sharp Eyes—Nocturnal Animals Have No Enhanced Powers When the Light Is Strong.

Birds are commonly credited with an extraordinary range of vision. Circumstances lead aid to the development of the mental factors in their case. The usual distance at which terrestrial species use their eyes is limited by the ground horizon. But in the case of the soaring birds, such as vultures and eagles, the horizon, natural limit of sight, is enormously extended. Macgillivray early noted that though birds of prey have orbits of great size—the eyeball of the common buzzard being one and one-eighth inches in diameter—they do not, as a rule, soar when seeking their prey. The eagle, when hunting, flies low, just as do the sparrowhawk and the hen-harrier.

Yet the vultures and condors, birds which admittedly do soar when seeking food, have been proved to find carrion by sight. A carcass was covered with canvas and some oil placed upon it. The vultures saw this, descended and ate it, and then sat on the covered portion within a few inches of a putrid carcass. When a hole was made in the covering they saw and attacked the food below. But the rapid congregation of vultures from a distance to a carcass is probably due to their watching their neighbors, each of which is surveying a limited area. Charles Darwin pointed out that in a level country the height of sky commonly noticed by a mounted hunter is about fifteen degrees above the horizon; and a vulture on the wing at the height of between three thousand feet and four thousand feet would probably be two miles distant, and invisible. Those which descend rapidly, and appear to have come from beyond the range of human sight, were perhaps hovering vertically over the hunter when he killed his game.

There remains one undoubted instance in which bird vision is far keener than that of man. The great gray shrike, *Lanius excubitor*, is habitually used by the men who catch falcons at Vathensward to give notice of the approach of a hawk. The bird does it far sooner than the men, and at once gives notice of its approach. This is a single instance in which the specialized acuteness of sight may be due to the fact that the bird in question much resembles in color the pigeons, which are the falcon's favorite food.

But long sight, says the New York Ledger, does not seem a common property of bird vision. The gannet catches fish at sea, descends from a considerable height, but they kill their prey on the surface of the water or near it. Nocturnal birds and animals, though able to see with little light, have no enhanced powers when the light is more powerful; and those animals which, like deer, feed by night or day indifferently, have only developed a keenness of vision from constant fear and vigilance. Horses and cattle which have the same power of sight by night, have never increased their visual range. Dogs habitually rely on another sense, that of scent, in preference to their eyes, and will walk over a dead bird while their brain is intent on discovering its place by scent alone. Weasels, when hunting, will run up to a human being who imitates the squeak of a rabbit and peer up at him to discover where the sound comes from. The smallness of the eye limits its powers; just as the best telescope has usually the largest object glass, so the largest eye will probably be the best organ of sight, and, in the absence of any extraordinary developments in the size of the organ itself in animals, their power of vision must, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be supposed to be proportionately limited.

## W. D. FRAZEE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Will practice in all the courts of Mississippi, Federal and State.  
Sept. 27th, 1895.

## T. J. Buchanan, Jr.,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in the Post Office building, Okolona, Miss.  
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[April 11, 1894.]

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[July 17, 1895.]

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